

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

OFFICE IN THE TOMLINSON BUILDINGS,
Corner of Washington Street and Hickory Alley.
SIGN OF THE HICKORY POLE.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

REVENUE OFFICE.

The Weekly Indiana State Sentinel.

(TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.)

IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

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TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1852.

Extravagance.

The Whig party of Indiana, or rather John Gregg and John D. DeFrees, have got up and issued a pamphlet, and circulated several thousand copies, detailing the expenditures of the last Legislature—contrasting the first session under the new Constitution, where the laws were revised and made to conform to that instrument—making all local laws general in their character—fixing Congressional Districts, Supreme Court Districts, and Circuit Court Districts—enacting a new and general system of Education—providing for a new Probate system, in the establishment of a Court of Common Pleas—a general Railroad law—a system of Free Banking—and a thousand other things, requiring much labor and investigation, and which occupied between five and six months in its deliberations, with ordinary sessions, where but little was done of benefit to the country—showing that more money was expended at the last than at previous sessions of the Legislature. This, they hope, will place the Whig party in power!

Near the commencement of the last session this plan of attack was agreed upon by the Whig leaders, and a systematic effort was made to prostrate the time of the two Houses by the Whig members. Out of the many attempts, at this kind of game, we shall only, at present, single out two items, reserving others to a future occasion.

The gallant Major Simons—who belonged to Gen. Persifer F. Smith's celebrated Rifle Regiment—that acted so distinguished a part in the triumphal march of the American army from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico—that participated in every battle, and was the first to plant the stars and stripes upon the walls of the Montezuma—after the capture of the city collected a number of curiosities, embracing a suit of ancient armor and some pictures, which he sent home, and directed a portion of them to be deposited in the State Library, which was accordingly done, and for which he received a vote of thanks of nearly every member of both Houses of the Legislature, by the passage of a joint resolution, found upon the statute books of the State. To procrastinate the time of the Legislature, and to give color to the cry of extravagance they intended to make, it was agreed, in secret conference, that David P. Holloway—now an ardent supporter of General Scott, and who had been opposed to the Mexican war and General Scott—should offer a resolution insinuating that these articles had been plundered from the Mexicans by our brave soldiers; and when the charge was repelled by Democrats in the Senate, who had been in Mexico, an attempt was made to prove it, by such Whigs as Geo. G. Dunn, Joseph G. Marshall, D. P. Holloway, and other leaders of the Whig party. A debate ensued, which occupied some eight or ten days—George G. Dunn making one speech of three hours to prove that the war with Mexico was unjust and unconstitutional, and that Indiana volunteers, on their return from Mexico, had been sent to the Penitentiary, and consequently would be guilty of the outrages complained of in Holloway's infamous resolution. There was no other course left for the Democrats to pursue, but to meet these slanders of their countrymen, and show, by referring to the infamous speech of Corwin, and other Whig documents, that the Whigs in Congress had embarrassed the administration of President Polk by refusing supplies to our brave army. They had to suffer the Whig leaders to cram these vile slanders down their throats, or incur the expense of several thousand dollars to repel them. This was nobly done by Lane, Cravens, Athan, and many others, who had met the enemy on the battle-fields of Mexico.

This useless discussion cost the State of Indiana at least six thousand dollars. It was not the individual act of Holloway, but of the leaders of the Whig party, to give room for their cry of extravagance. It was an unequalled for movement, alike disgraceful to the man who offered the resolution, and the party who hissed him on.

Six thousand dollars! Only that of it—uselessly squandered—a sum that would have paid some fifteen clerks and door-keepers for their services during the entire session.

The next item is an effort, on the part of the Whig leaders, to prevent the appointment, or rather election of two Whigs on the committee of Revision, and which was accomplished by a revolutionary movement of the Whigs of the House in breaking a quorum, not only once, but on ten different occasions. Here was a delay in legislation, by a high-handed and revolutionary movement, unparalleled in the history of legislation, and which cost the State at least four thousand dollars. It was unparalleled, because the Democratic majority desired the services of two prominent Whigs—who were willing to serve, Messrs. Bryant and Lindsay—on a committee to revise the laws; but on which committee, the leaders of the Whig party determined they should not serve.

Here we have ten thousand dollars uselessly expended, without the shadow of a reason, and for which the Whig party is responsible—being brought about by the leaders as a portion of their tactics for the present campaign. The first was too damnable in its character for any Democrat to suffer to pass without rebuke; and the last, by a revolutionary movement, entirely beyond the reach of the majority, who, the Whigs contend, are responsible for all expenditures.

These two items alone, amounting to ten thousand dollars—more than thrown into the sea—would have paid twenty-five clerks and door-keepers during the entire session.

The State Fair.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement, in the proper column, of Mr. DENNIS, the Superintendent of the State Fair. A rare chance is offered to some enterprising man to make money. A large tent fitted up as an eating-house in the day time, and which could be readily converted into a sleeping house at night, will prove to be a profitable concern to the owner.

LT The Army of the United States moved 10,129.

Abstract of the New Postage Law.

This law goes into operation on the 1st day of next month, (October). Under it—

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, are to pay one cent each, on any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and a half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the State of publication.

Newspapers, papers, and pamphlets of not more than 16 pages, 3vo., in packages of not less than 8 ounces, to one address, to be charged half a cent an ounce, without regard to the number of pieces.

Postage on all transient matter to be pre-paid, or charged double.

Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, one cent per copy, under three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent. to be added where not pre-paid.

Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication.

Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payment of moneys therefor, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts before mentioned.

Letters and bills are not touched at all by the new law, but will remain as at present.

The next Presidency.

Under this head the Mississippi Argus has a long article, in which the editor urges many reasons why the South should support Gen. Scott. Among which are the following:

"But General Scott is also presented to us by his friends as the man whom it is our interest to elevate to the Presidency; and to Southern men with Southern interests, he presents claims for their suffrage of no small weight. He is an able, eloquent, and worthy man, and in the South, identified in person and property with us. Gen. Scott owns slaves, though it is not generally known."

These are the arguments used at the South; whilst at the North the very reverse is maintained. Is this a fair mode of conducting a political canvass?

Next to making a "whistle out of a pig's ear," the attempt at manufacturing Franklin Pierce, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, into a Military Hero, is the most ridiculous—*Indiana Journal*.

This is a specimen of Indiana Whiggery. It is the production of that intellectual giant, John D. DeFrees, and must have a powerful influence on the Whig party.

A wag at our elbow says it is a little more ridiculous to attempt to make a great statesman out of General Winfield Scott, the author of the letters and essays on Naturalization. Pierce has been tried as a hero, and won the approbation of his commanding General, and the confidence and esteem of his soldiers and fellow officers. Which of the letters of Gen. Scott meets the approbation of the Whig party?

Walk up to the Captain's Office.

The Louisville Times contains the following:

FACE THE MUSIC!—BACK YOUR JUDGMENTS!—A CHANCE TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY—A SLIM ONE, IT IS TRUE.—We are authorized by a gentleman to make a bet for him of \$10,000 that General Pierce will be elected President of the United States.

Another friend has authorized us to bet him \$5,000 on the same result. The money is ready to be staked up on the moment the bets are taken.

Now, gentlemen Whigs, you who have as much confidence in cash, come up and give us earnest of both. You need not bet and brag with great freedom in time past. Maybe you have got pious lately and deem it highly immoral to bet. If you have not, come up and cover the above piles, or the country will take it pro confesso that you believe your candidate, stand by the chance to be elected than to use an elegant and classic phrase, "a stump-tail bull in fly-time."

P. S. Bets will be graduated to suit gentlemen of moderate means and small confidence.

Charles Bonge, Esq., the Whig candidate for Representative in Marion county, says the doctrine of high protection is popular in Germany. It may be so. We have understood otherwise. If there are any of our German friends who are in favor of the German system of taxation, to which they have been accustomed in their own country, we advise them to vote for Mr. Bonge.

John H. Bradley and the Bankrupt Law.

At the session of 1841 and '42, a joint resolution passed the Senate of Indiana, instructing our Senators to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. On the question of its passage in the House of Representatives, John H. Bradley voted No. See House Journal, page 637 and 641.

Indians in Iowa.

Among the members of the Legislature in Iowa we notice the following names—all Indians:—

Senate—John W. Hedrick, Hadley D. Johnson, and Joseph Love.

House—J. S. Gilmore, Levi Jessup, and Freeman Alger.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1852.

A writer in the Journal, with more brass in his face than brains in his head, follows up the assertion of the editor that Judge Woodward, the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Bench in Pennsylvania, is a Native American, and says that it is notorious that Woodward, while a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State a few years since, used his powerful talents to engrave in the new Constitution one of the most objectionable features of Native Americanism. He sought to extend the time of naturalization to twenty or twenty-five years, and made a long and able speech urging its adoption; and concludes with the triumphant exclamation, "Will W. J. Brown deny this?"

William J. Brown does deny it. Let the amendment be produced—let the long and able speech be published. The whole story bears on its face its own refutation. What has the Constitution of Pennsylvania to do with the naturalization laws?

Nothing. That power belongs alone to Congress. States may permit unnaturalized persons to vote; but no action of theirs can affect the uniform naturalization laws of Congress.

Gen. Cass in Tammany.

The New York Tribune of Saturday last says, "Gen. Lewis Cass, made a speech in his shirt sleeves on Thursday evening in Tammany Hall, intended to prove that the veteran aspirant is no 'Old Fogey' but as progressive as the youngest of us," which the editor repeats with great severity. When the old General takes off his coat and rolls up his sleeves, Whiggery is sure to get some heavy blows. The Democratic press, speak of it as a powerful effort, and Greeley is compelled to admit that "it was rather a good partisan speech." But then he tries to destroy its effect among his nice city readers by saying that he made the speech "in his shirt sleeves." Terrible! Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Houston, Mayes and Butler, have all entered the canvass in earnest for their successful rival. A good omen.

The Indiana Sentinel charges that J. H. Bradley is the nominee of three Whigs in Indianapolis for Congress, knowing at the same time that Mr. B. became a candidate at the recent solicitations of large numbers of Whigs in every county of the district—and that he did so reluctantly even then.—*Danville Advertiser*.

"We don't know any such thing." We do not believe that John H. Bradley was the choice of the Whigs of this district. We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honesty, to believe any such thing. He was Hobson's choice—him or none. And as to the silly story that he was reluctant to be a candidate! That story won't take.

Levi L. Todd.

This gentleman, who is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas for Marion County, has not attended to the duties of the office; believing that candidates for judicial offices ought not to engage in the discussion of party politics. The Judge on the bench should not know the politics of any man. These are the views of Mr. Todd. He will make no stump speeches. His competitor has chosen a different course. He is making speeches. This, however, will not change the determination of Mr. Todd.

William A. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, has written a letter to prove that Scott is sound on the nigger question. This is the most natural thing in the world. Self preservation is the first law of nature—Graham is in the same boat with Scott, and they, of course will row together. Wonder if Scott won't write a letter declaring that Graham is perfectly sound on nativism?

John H. Bradley, of Indianapolis, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Marion District of Indiana. He is an able, eloquent, and worthy man, and will stump the District. He voted for Van Buren in '48.—*New York Tribune*.

"He voted for Van Buren in '48." This is a knock down argument. It won't do to run a Taylor Whig! O, no! A Van Buren Free-soiler must be selected.

Our friend Solon Tarran, is defeated for the nomination for Senator in Fountain county, but he bears his defeat like a man and a Democrat. Harris Reynolds is the candidate for the Senate, and John Stephens for the House.

A better Democrat or a more clever man, never lived than our friend Solon.

We have looked in vain, among our Pennsylvania exchanges for a single charge against Judge Woodward. Not one has been uttered. No Whig paper in that State has made any charge of nativism against him. That is reserved for the lying scribbles of the Journal. The natives have their regular candidate for Judge.

Hon. E. W. McCaughey.

We learn by telegraph, that Hon. Edward W. McCaughey, late a member of Congress from Indiana, died on board the Steamer Winfield Scott, on his way to California.

Eighth District.

Major Dan. Mace was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress, by the Convention at Lafayette, on Tuesday last. The vote in the Convention was—for Mace 45, McDonald 32.

The Journal has not yet produced the certificate of the Auditor, to prove the correctness of his rookback pamphlet. Until the items are proved, we are not called on to defend.

Don't Answer.

DeFrees didn't answer our inquiry about the lives of Scott that he took from the Post Office without being franked. How is that?

The Louisville Times, of Monday last, says:—

"We had the pleasure on Saturday of receiving the visits of those two distinguished veterans of the Democratic army, General Jos. Lane and Mr. Speaker Boyd, who were passing through our city. The old 'Marion of the Mexican War' looks as game as when he was engaged in hunting down Santa Anna, Parades, and Padre Jarauta, or pitching into the guerrillas wherever he could catch them. The Hon. Speaker is in fine health, notwithstanding his arduous labors, of nine long months at the certain success of the Democracy in the Presidential contest. They think it is hardly any fight at all."

Doc Bell—Dougherty's bill for the protection of sheep, passed the Indiana Legislature last winter, provides:—

1st. If a dog be caught on a sheep, the owner or any one else may kill him.

2d. The owner of the dog is liable for damage for injury to sheep.

3d. If one of the canine species is in the habit of running about without the presence of its master, any one may kill it.—*Covington Friend*.

INTERESTING.—The race between Scott and Hale! From present appearances the conflict will be a very close one. Go it, Scott! Go it, Hale!

"We'll bet our money on the hot-tail nas."

"What bet on the cry?"

"What bet on the cry?"

[From the St. Joseph Valley Register.]

Wright and McCarty on the Maine Law.

At the request of Temperance men at Mishawaka, we publish the following correspondence:

FROM GOV. WRIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18, 1852.

G. C. McKEFIELD, Esq.—Yours of the 7th inst., to G. Wright, Esq., is received. He is absent with his competitor, Mr. McCarty, canvassing the State. By a letter this day received from Shelbyville, he directs me to enclose you the accompanying copy of a letter to Mr. Tevis, of Rush county, on the subject to which you allude.

Respectfully yours,
FRANCIS KING, Private Sec'y to Governor.

[COPY.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14, 1852.

G. C. McKEFIELD, Esq.—Yours of the 7th inst., came by due course of mail, but absence and constant engagements prevented a reply till now. You make the following enquiries:

1st. Are you in favor of the Maine Law? And would you, if elected to the office of Governor, recommend the passage of a similar law by the Legislature?

In reply I have to say, if elected Governor with my present views, I would not feel disposed to recommend the Maine Law or any special law on the subject of Temperance. Believing that the public mind throughout the State is agitated on the subject, and that whatever measures are adopted, to be useful, must be such as a majority approve, the Representatives, fresh from the people, would be much more likely, by exchanging opinions, to decide in accordance with the public will upon a subject so generally discussed, than would an Executive, were he disposed to offer his individual opinion.

As to withholding my assent from such a bill, if passed by the Legislature, I have to say that I deem it wrong for a candidate for Governor of a State to give pledges of what he would or would not do. In the early part of the canvass, before I thought of being questioned on the subject, at a meeting at Green Castle the subject came up previous to the candidates for President being nominated; and I expressed my opinion as to their pledging themselves as they were urged to do, to veto any bill which should alter or modify the Compromise measures.

I spoke then to the following effect:

"That it was carrying the matter to an extreme, and that it was wrong for a candidate to give pledges of what he would or would not do. But I do pledge myself to act on this or any other subject that might come before me in accordance with my sense of duty, under the solemnity of my official oath."

But I am free to express the opinions I have on the subject. I would not consent to the subject that, when the will of the majority is clearly expressed upon any measure of public concern, through the Representatives of the People, that is not clearly unconstitutional (or evidently passed without due deliberation and under circumstances which would excite the people's indignation), I would not feel at liberty to withhold official assent, whatever might be my individual opinion of the measure. I believe that it is better that the public should suffer for the time the inconvenience of a measure, passed by their mistaken but honest judgment, than that they should be misled by their Representatives, to change in their own good time, than that one frail mortal like themselves, should set up his judgment against both People and Representatives on a mere matter of expediency.

With these remarks I could add no pledge to make as to what I would or would not do. But I do pledge myself to act on this or any other subject that might come before me in accordance with my sense of duty, under the solemnity of my official oath."

In haste, respectfully yours,
NICHOLAS MCCARTY.

The Register, in publishing these letters, says:—

Though Mr. McCarty does not, like the Governor, commence every sentence with his letter with the personal pronoun so conspicuous in His Excellency's letters and speeches, we think his letter will be considered frank, manly, and satisfactory."

Now without attempting to criticize Mr. McCarty's letter in any particular whatever, we would like to enquire if Gov. Wright's letter is not equally explicit and satisfactory. As to the personal pronoun, I Governor Wright uses it seven times, and Mr. McCarty nineteen times.

[From the Rochester, N. Y. Flag of Victory.]

The New Hampshire Test-Letter from Gen. Pierce.

John E. Warren, Esq., of Troy, who was stopping at the time at Cooperstown, has kindly furnished us with the copy of a letter (the original of which is before us) from Gen. Pierce, most emphatically putting to rest the calumny which the Whigs so pertinaciously and absurdly continue to reiterate, charging General Pierce with favoring the existence of the odious rookback test, in the organic law of that State. The denials are prompt and emphatic, and meets the calumny plump in the face. He most truly says that "the charge is contradicted by every word and act of my (his) life; having reference to the question in any form directly or collaterally. I advocated (says he) the call of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, which assembled in November, 1850, and the most prominent object in my own mind was to strike out the odious and odious provisions commonly called the 'rookback' or 'fundamental law.'"

No candid man will need any further evidence of the utter falsehood and recklessness of the Whig attempts to present the position of Gen. Pierce, on this subject, and no honest man will longer persist in such attempts.

CONCORD, (N. H.) July 15, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR.—It is impossible that a charge should embrace a more direct attack upon the character of Gen. Pierce, than the charge which has been made by the Whig papers, late teeming in relation to my sentiments upon the religious test contained in our State Constitution, which was adopted in 1792, and never amended since. The charge is contradicted by every word and act of my life; having reference to the question in any form directly or collaterally. I advocated the call of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, which assembled in November, 1850, and the most prominent object in my own mind was to strike out the odious and odious provisions commonly called the 'rookback' or 'fundamental law.'"

In haste, Your most
Obedient Servant,
JOHN E. WARREN, Esq.,
Cooperstown, N. Y.

It is said that our neighbor Gregg's object in prying about the yard where the wood for the State House was sawed last winter, was to gather up the sawdust for the purpose of making Graham bread.—*N. A. Ledger*.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1852.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

We discover there is some misapprehension in the public mind in regard to the election of Judges of the Supreme Court. Some suppose each district votes only for its own Judge; while others suppose that the electors in the State vote for four Judges without regard to location in districts. Voters should inform themselves correctly on this point, or their votes may be lost. Every voter in the State may vote for four Judges, but he can vote for but one in a single district, and if he should vote for two in one district he would throw away his vote. For example no voter can vote for Stewart and Howe, or for Davidson and Dewey, and so on. Each one of the four for whom he votes, must reside in a different district. And we would suggest to the press, in publishing the ticket at the head of their papers, to designate the district in which each candidate resides, as it may prevent confusion. We have corrected our own accordingly.

Well, Mr. John F. Gibbons, the great Whig Irish orator, has visited our city, according to announcement, and had his say. He is a very dapper gentleman, wears every young ladies would call, an "elegant" moustache, and a "delicate" imperial, a lob-tailed striped coat, and patent leather boots, and was altogether "a nice young man for a small tea party."

He commenced his speech by saying that the "Locofocos" had heretofore driven his countrymen to the polls like oxen, and intimated that it was his mission to teach Irishmen their duties as freemen. He called Gen. Pierce's father "a bigoted old Tory," and General Pierce a "sneaking, skulking, cowardly, dastardly bigot," denounced the Democrats repeatedly as "Locofocos," which term he seemed to think the acme of bitterness and reproach; claimed for the Whigs all the glory of the Mexican war, and all the credit of the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and California; denounced Kossuth because he said he came to America to raise funds to assist Garibaldi and Mazzini in their efforts to establish freedom in Italy, and abused the Democrats because, he said, they assisted Kossuth, knowing this to be his object; damned the Irish, like an importunate creditor, for their votes to repay, as he said, the Whigs for their generosity, because a few of them voted to appropriate \$500,000 to the suffering Irishmen in 1846, while, to use his own language, "the Locofocos voted against it"—(by the way, does not the use the Whigs are now making of the vote then given by some of them, sufficiently show the object they then had in view was not to relieve Irishmen by giving them food, but to aid the Whig party by getting votes?)—he abused the Democratic party in this State for permitting unnaturalized citizens to vote, because, he said, foreigners were thereby made "the veriest slaves and tools of dirty demagogues to elevate them to power;" declared that the Native American party was originated by Democrats; and concluded by imploring Irishmen to forgive Gen. Scott for writing that letter in 1841, in which he said he was "fired with indignation" against foreigners, and hesitated "between extending the period of residence before naturalization, or a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject," his mind "inclining to the latter," and gave as a reason why the old General should be forgiven, that his experience in Mexico had been of much service to him in opening his eyes to the merits of Irishmen, Germans, and other foreigners, which he had been unable to perceive before, though, he says himself, that thousands had served under him during the War of 1812.

Upon the whole, the speech was rather a windy affair, and didn't pay expenses. If the Whigs expect Mr. Gibbons to be of much use to them anywhere except in an assembly of dandies and fops, they must shave his face until it looks a little less like a baboon's, and splice his coat-tail—it's rather too short for fly-time.

Governor Wright a Plagiarist.

The Journal attempts to prove that Gov. Wright is a literary thief, by publishing an extract from a speech of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, and an extract of a letter from the Governor. The speech and the letter were on the same subjects, and bear no more resemblance than letters and speeches on the same subject drawn from the same sources of information, generally do.

Words convey ideas, and the same words are necessary to convey the same ideas. The Journal has failed in sustaining this charge against the Governor, as signally as it will fail in defeating his election.

Perry County.

The Democrats of Perry county, held the largest Convention on Sept. 4th ever held in that county, and nominated a full ticket—for Representative, Arnold Elder; Sheriff, Lewis Criss; Treasurer, W. Whitehead; Commissioner, Wm. Elder; Surveyor, John Curry. Harmony and good feeling prevailed, and it adjourned determined to carry Old Perry, heretofore the Gibraltar of Whiggery.

Messrs. SEATON & HOLMAN are now opening their stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Purchasers will find their stock a very complete and select one, embracing Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Carpets, Notions, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Boots, and Shoes, and every variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Messrs. S. & H. will give as good bargains as any house in the city. See advertisement.

John P. Hale, the free-soil candidate for the Presidency, will address the great mass meeting in Cleveland Ohio on the 14th of Sept., and at a number of mass meetings at different points in the State, terminating at Cincinnati on the 25th. He will then probably visit Indiana. Mr. Hale is a gentleman of talents, fine appearance, and a fine popular speaker.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Gibbons, the Irish Whig, stated, in his speech, as a matter of great moment to his hearers, that "the braying of an ass wouldn't save the loco foco party." The labored effort he was making, was ample evidence that he was under the impression that "the braying of an ass" would be of service to the Whig party.

Hon. Edward Gilbert, late a member of Congress from California, was killed in a duel at Sacramento, on the first of August by Gen. Deuce. Mr. Gilbert was the senior editor of the Alta-California. He was highly esteemed as an amiable and enterprising man.

We are indebted to Hon. J. D. Bright for a copy of his report, as chairman of the committee on roads and canals, on the bill "for overcoming the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river, at the falls thereof."

Glorious news for Whiggery from Vermont. The Whig pyramid State safe for Scott and Graham. See election returns under telegraphic head. Bring out the coin.

Horace Greeley is in Columbus, Ohio, spitting on the platform.

The Indiana Journal of Wednesday contains a long article to show that Governor Wright is in favor of the doctrine of intervention, as advocated by Kossuth; and to convict Governor Wright of extreme opinions, the editor quotes the following extract from the Sentinel of February last:

"That Kossuth had said that the English people were ready, yes, willing, to unite with the United States and the civilized world, in preventing the interference of any third party or government, in a contest between the subjects of any government and the government itself. If this be true, he said, we should not hesitate for a moment in throwing all our moral, and if need be, PHYSICAL FORCE, in favor of this great principle—the right of any people to change their own form of government, to change their rulers and laws, whenever they become oppressive. That in all such contests no third party should be permitted to interfere; that he believed that a union of Great Britain and the United States, upon this principle, would do more to preserve the peace of the world, and in advancing the true progress of freedom, than any movement of the day."

We still maintain this position. National firmness and decision often prevent war. When the Republics of South America revolutionized, when modern Greece struggled for liberty, the sympathy of our nation was aroused, none more so than the great American statesman Henry Clay. Every effort for freedom in Ireland or any part of the old world, has and will excite a lively interest for success. This is the pulse that beats in union with the American heart, and Whig politicians can't stop it. Nobody ever thought of involving this country in the war between Hungary and Austria. We hold that every people by nature have the inalienable right to alter, amend, or abolish, their own form of government, and to substitute such forms as will be most conducive to their interest, and that no other nation ought to interfere. Any other doctrine would extinguish the last hope of the friends of freedom in the old world. This government should neither pledge itself for or against intervention, but be governed by circumstances as they arise. Intervention may become necessary as a measure of our own national safety. Suppose France, Austria, and Russia, should combine against Great Britain—circumstances might make it necessary to interfere for our own safety. A general war in Europe would require the utmost vigilance to preserve ourselves. And circumstances alone must determine these great questions as they arise. Because Governor Wright sympathizes with the oppressed of Europe, and because he would rejoice when the last Throne should tumble to dust, is that any reason he should not be elected Governor of Indiana?

"God bless me and my wife, my son John and my wife, my four, and my mother," a selfish prayer, which never was uttered by Joseph A. Wright.

The Journal concludes its article with the resolution of the Whig National Convention, as follows:

The position occupied by the Whig party on this question was avowed by them at the Baltimore Convention, as set forth in the following resolution:

"That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrine